



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/827,487	04/19/2004	Kojiro Yamashita	ORIO/0005	3284
7590	11/07/2005		EXAMINER	
WILLIAM B. PATTERSON MOSER, PATTERSON & SHERIDAN, L.L.P. Suite 1500 3040 Post Oak Blvd. Houston, TX 77056			OSELE, MARK A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1734	
			DATE MAILED: 11/07/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/827,487	YAMASHITA, KOJIRO
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Mark A. Osele	1734

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 February 2005.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 7-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 23-26 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 7-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Newly submitted claims 23-26 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: the process as claimed in Claims 23-26 can be practiced by another materially different apparatus than the apparatus as claimed in Claims 7-22 such as an apparatus which includes only one transfer head which can be used interchangeably with each of the two or more transfer sets.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 23-26 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 19 and 20 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. It is unclear as to how Claims 19 and 20, which recite the characteristics of the transfer film, provide any additional structural limitations for further limiting the film transfer apparatus recited in Claim 11.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

4. Claims 11, 14, 17, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Kin et al. (JP 2003-136896).

As to Claim 11, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figures 1 and 2) comprising a case (1, 2a, 2b) housing two transfer sets, each transfer set comprising a delivery reel (7a, 7b) mounted in the transfer set for delivering a film on a transfer tape (10) to a transfer head (9a, 9b); and a windup reel (8a, 8b) mounted independently from the delivery reel in the transfer set, the windup reel obtains the transfer tape after delivery of the film, wherein the delivery reel and the wind up reel are connectable by a rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b).

As to Claim 14, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b) is a gear.

As to Claim 17, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the case (1, 2a, 2b) contains two transfer heads (9a, 9b) arranged at respective ends of the case.

As to Claim 19, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having varying widths.

As to Claim 20, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having the same width.

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 7, 8, 9, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kin et al. (JP 2003-136896) in view of Hoyer (US 3,889,901) or Quigley (US 5,947,407).

As to Claim 7, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer device (Figures 1, 2, and 5) comprising a plurality of film transfer sets each comprising a delivery section (7a, 7b) for delivering a transfer tape (10) with a film on a substrate tape; a transfer head (9a, 9b) for pressing the transfer tape against a surface to transfer the film; a wind up section (8a, 8b) for winding up the transfer tape after transfer; a rotation transmitting mechanism (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b) for transmitting rotation between the delivery section and the windup section; and a main body (53) containing the plurality of film transfer sets, wherein the transfer heads (9a, 9b) of the film transfer sets are arranged at respective ends of the main body. Kin et al. does not disclose film transfer device wherein the plurality of film transfer sets are disposed so as to overlap each other in a direction substantially perpendicular to an imaginary line joining the opposite ends of the main body together, in a manner that the rotational transmitting mechanisms of the overlapped film transfer sets are arranged outside and the delivery sections and the windup sections of the overlapped film transfer sets are arranged inside. It is well known and conventional in the sheet dispensing apparatus art, as disclosed by Hoyer (column 1, lines 30-37) and Quigley (column 3, line 65 through column 4, line 1), to overlap reels of material to utilize space in a more efficient manner. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

overlap the film transfer sets of Kin et al. in a direction substantially perpendicular to an imaginary line joining the opposite ends of the main body together as suggested by Hoyer and Quigley to provide more space efficient apparatus. It is noted that the film transfer apparatus of the references as combined (see Kin et al.) disclose an apparatus wherein the rotational transmitting mechanisms (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b) of the overlapped film transfer sets are arranged outside and the delivery sections (7a, 7b) and the windup sections (8a, 8b) of the overlapped film transfer sets are arranged inside. Therefore, when modifying the film transfer sets of Kin et al. as noted above to overlap each other, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to maintain the orientation of the of the film transfer sets such that

As to Claim 8, the references as combined (see Kin et al.) disclose a film transfer apparatus wherein the delivery section (7a) of one of the film transfer sets and the windup section (8b) of the other of the film transfer sets are partitioned by a common plate (12). Therefore, when overlapping the film transfer sets of Kin et al. as noted above, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the film transfer apparatus of Kin et al. such that the delivery section (7a, 7b) of one of the overlapped film transfer sets and the windup section (8a, 8b) of the other of the overlapped film transfer sets are partitioned by a common plate (12) constituting the delivery section and the windup section.

As to Claim 9, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer device (Figures 1 and 5) comprising a plurality of film transfer sets each comprising a delivery section (7a, 7b) for delivering a transfer tape (10) with a film on a substrate tape; a transfer head (9a, 9b) for pressing the transfer tape against a surface to transfer the film; a windup section (8a, 8b) for winding up the transfer tape after transfer; and a main body (53) containing the plurality of film transfer sets, wherein the

transfer heads (9a, 9b) of the film transfer sets are arranged at respective ends of the main body. Kin et al. does not disclose film transfer device wherein the plurality of film transfer sets are disposed so as to overlap each other in a direction substantially perpendicular to an imaginary line joining the opposite ends of the main body together, in a manner that the delivery section of the one of the overlapped film transfer sets and the windup section of the other of the overlapped film transfer sets overlap each other, and the windup section of the one of the overlapped film transfer sets and the delivery section of the other of the overlapped film transfer sets overlap each other. It is well known and conventional in the sheet dispensing apparatus art, as disclosed by Hoyer (column 1, lines 30-37) and Quigley (column 3, line 65 through column 4, line 1), to overlap reels of material to utilize space in a more efficient manner. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to overlap the film transfer sets of Kin et al. in a direction substantially perpendicular to an imaginary line joining the opposite ends of the main body together as suggested by Hoyer and Quigley to provide more space efficient apparatus. Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus wherein the delivery section (7a) of one of the film transfer sets and the windup section (8b) of the other of the film transfer sets, and the windup section (8a) of one of the film transfer sets and the delivery section of the other of the overlapped film transfer sets correspond in manner relative to the symmetry of the film transfer apparatus. Therefore, when overlapping the film transfer sets of Kin et al. as noted above, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to overlap the film transfer sets in a manner such that the delivery section of the one of the overlapped film transfer sets and the windup section of the other of the overlapped film transfer sets overlap each

other, and the windup section of the one of the overlapped film transfer sets and the delivery section of the other of the overlapped film transfer sets overlap each other.

As to Claim 10, the references as combined (see Kin et al.) discloses a film transfer device (Figure 1) wherein the delivery section (7a) of one of the overlapped film transfer sets and the windup section (8b) of the other of the overlapped film transfer sets are partitioned by a common plate (12) constituting the delivery section and the windup section, and the windup section of one of the overlapped film transfer sets and the delivery section of the other of the overlapped film transfer sets are partitioned by a common plate constituting the delivery section and the windup section.

7. Claims 11-14, 17, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kin et al. (JP 2003-136896) in view of Ono et al. (US 5,430,904).

As to Claim 11, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figures 1 and 2) comprising a case (1, 2a, 2b) housing two transfer sets, each transfer set comprising a delivery reel (7a, 7b) mounted in the transfer set for delivering a film on a transfer tape (10) to a transfer head (9a, 9b); and a windup reel (8a, 8b) mounted independently from the delivery reel in the transfer set, the windup reel obtains the transfer tape after delivery of the film, wherein the delivery reel and the wind up reel are connectable by a rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b).

As to Claim 12, Kin et al. discloses an film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b) is a gear, but does not disclose an apparatus wherein the rotation transmitting member is a continuous elastic band. It is well known and conventional in the transfer apparatus art, as disclosed by Ono et al. (column 14, lines 46-49), to

connect a delivery reel and a windup reel via a rotation transmitting member, i.e. a gear or an endless rubber belt, and that those two examples of rotation transmitting members are functionally equivalent. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to connect the delivery reel and the wind up reel via a continuous elastic band as suggested by Ono et al.; the use of an endless rubber belt being well established in the art for being a rotation transmitting member which is functionally equivalent to the use of gear mechanism.

As to Claim 13, the references as combined (see Ono et al.) disclose an apparatus wherein the continuous elastic band is connected to a first pulley and a second pulley, the first pulley connected to the delivery reel and the second pulley connected to the wind up reel (column 14, lines 49-55).

As to Claim 14, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b) is a gear.

As to Claim 17, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the case (1, 2a, 2b) contains two transfer heads (9a, 9b) arranged at respective ends of the case.

As to Claim 19, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having varying widths.

As to Claim 20, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having the same width.

8. Claim 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, and 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kin et al. (JP 2003-136896) in view of Watanabe (US D364,644).

As to Claim 11, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figures 1 and 2) comprising a case (1, 2a, 2b) housing two transfer sets, each transfer set comprising a delivery reel (7a, 7b) mounted in the transfer set for delivering a film on a transfer tape (10) to a transfer head (9a, 9b); and a windup reel (8a, 8b) mounted independently from the delivery reel in the transfer set, the windup reel obtains the transfer tape after delivery of the film, wherein the delivery reel and the wind up reel are connectable by a rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b).

As to Claim 14, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b) is a gear.

As to Claim 15, Kin et al. does not disclose an apparatus wherein the transfer head contains a removable cap for protecting the transfer tape. It is well known and conventional in the transfer tool art, as disclosed by Watanabe (Figure 7, 9, and 13), to provide the transfer head with a removable cap for protecting the transfer tape. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Kin et al. to include a removable cap as suggested by Watanabe for protecting the transfer tape; the use of a removable cap being well established in the art for protecting the transfer tape.

As to Claim 17, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the case (1, 2a, 2b) contains two transfer heads (9a, 9b) arranged at respective ends of the case.

As to Claim 19, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having varying widths.

As to Claim 20, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having the same width.

9. Claims 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kin et al. (JP 2003-136896) in view of Kelders et al. (US 6,684,924).

As to Claim 11, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figures 1 and 2) comprising a case (1, 2a, 2b) housing two transfer sets, each transfer set comprising a delivery reel (7a, 7b) mounted in the transfer set for delivering a film on a transfer tape (10) to a transfer head (9a, 9b); and a windup reel (8a, 8b) mounted independently from the delivery reel in the transfer set, the windup reel obtains the transfer tape after delivery of the film, wherein the delivery reel and the wind up reel are connectable by a rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b).

As to Claim 14, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b) is a gear.

As to Claim 16, Kin et al. does not disclose an apparatus wherein the case is transparent. It is well known and conventional in the transfer tool art, as disclosed by Kelders et al. (column 2, lines 10-13), to provide the apparatus with a transparent case so that a user may readily determine how much tape remains in the dispenser without removing the cover. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the case of Kin et al. to be transparent as suggested by Kelders et al. so that a user may readily determine how much tape remains in the film transfer apparatus without removing the cover.

As to Claim 17, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the case (1, 2a, 2b) contains two transfer heads (9a, 9b) arranged at respective ends of the case.

As to Claim 19, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having varying widths.

As to Claim 20, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having the same width.

10. Claims 11, 14, 17-19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kin et al. (JP 2003-136896) in view of Hoyer (US 3,889,901) or Quigley (US 5,947,407).

As to Claim 11, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figures 1 and 2) comprising a case (1, 2a, 2b) housing two transfer sets, each transfer set comprising a delivery reel (7a, 7b) mounted in the transfer set for delivering a film on a transfer tape (10) to a transfer head (9a, 9b); and a windup reel (8a, 8b) mounted independently from the delivery reel in the transfer set, the windup reel obtains the transfer tape after delivery of the film, wherein the delivery reel and the wind up reel are connectable by a rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b).

As to Claim 14, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b) is a gear.

As to Claim 17, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the case (1, 2a, 2b) contains two transfer heads (9a, 9b) arranged at respective ends of the case.

As to Claim 18, Kin et al. does not disclose a film transfer apparatus wherein the transfer sets are disposed so as to overlap each other in a direction perpendicular to an imaginary line joining the opposite ends of the case. It is well known and conventional in the sheet dispensing apparatus art, as disclosed by Hoyer (column 1, lines 30-37) and Quigley (column 3, line 65 through column 4, line 1), to overlap reels of material to utilize space in a more efficient manner. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to overlap the film transfer sets of Kin et al. in a direction substantially perpendicular to an

imaginary line joining the opposite ends of the case as suggested by Hoyer and Quigley to provide more space efficient apparatus.

As to Claim 19, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having varying widths.

As to Claim 20, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having the same width.

11. Claims 11, 14, 17, and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kin et al. (JP 2003136896) in view of Yang (US 6,582,514).

As to Claim 11, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figures 1 and 2) comprising a case (1, 2a, 2b) housing two transfer sets, each transfer set comprising a delivery reel (7a, 7b) mounted in the transfer set for delivering a film on a transfer tape (10) to a transfer head (9a, 9b); and a windup reel (8a, 8b) mounted independently from the delivery reel in the transfer set, the windup reel obtains the transfer tape after delivery of the film, wherein the delivery reel and the wind up reel are connectable by a rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b).

As to Claim 14, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b) is a gear.

As to Claim 17, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the case (1, 2a, 2b) contains two transfer heads (9a, 9b) arranged at respective ends of the case.

As to Claim 19, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having varying widths.

As to Claim 20, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having the same width.

As to Claim 21, Kin et al. does not disclose a film transfer apparatus which includes more than two transfer sets. Yang discloses a transfer film apparatus which includes two or more transfer sets (Figures 9 and 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the film transfer apparatus of Kin et al. to include more than two transfer sets as suggested by Yang to provide a film transfer apparatus which is capable of dispensing a plurality of transfer films. It is noted that the film transfer apparatus disclosed by the references as combined would be capable of dispensing two films of the same width and an additional film of a varying width.

12. Claims 11, 14, 17, 19, 20, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kin et al. (JP 2003-136896) in view of Manusch et al. (US 5,512,128).

As to Claim 11, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figures 1 and 2) comprising a case (1, 2a, 2b) housing two transfer sets, each transfer set comprising a delivery reel (7a, 7b) mounted in the transfer set for delivering a film on a transfer tape (10) to a transfer head (9a, 9b); and a windup reel (8a, 8b) mounted independently from the delivery reel in the transfer set, the windup reel obtains the transfer tape after delivery of the film, wherein the delivery reel and the wind up reel are connectable by a rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b).

As to Claim 14, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the rotation transmitting member (5a, 5b, 6a, 6b) is a gear.

As to Claim 17, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) wherein the case (1, 2a, 2b) contains two transfer heads (9a, 9b) arranged at respective ends of the case.

As to Claim 19, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having varying widths.

As to Claim 20, Kin et al. discloses a film transfer apparatus (Figure 1) having two transfer sets which are capable of dispensing films having the same width.

As to Claim 22, Kin et al. does not disclose a film transfer apparatus wherein the case is removable such that the transfer sets are replaceable. It is well known and conventional in the transfer apparatus art, as disclosed by Manusch et al. (column 2, lines 8-17), to provide the apparatus with a removable case to enable a user to replace the delivery and windup reels. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the case of Kin et al. to be removable as suggested by Manusch et al. to enable a user to replace the transfer sets.

Response to Arguments

13. In response to the applicant's submission of a supplemental information disclosure statement (IDS) on December 6, 2004, the submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement was considered by the examiner.

In response to the applicant's cancellation of Claims 1-6, the rejection of claims 1-3 and 6 under 35 USC 102(a) as being anticipated by Kin et al. (JP 2003-136896) and the rejection of Claims 1-6 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kin et al. (JP 2003-136896) in view of Koreska (US 6,321,816) have been withdrawn.

In response to the applicant's arguments with respect to claims 7-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art of record to Chiuu (JP 2003-54189) discloses a film transfer device comprising a plurality of film transfer sets each comprising a delivery section for delivering a transfer tape with a film on a substrate tape; a transfer head for pressing the transfer tape against a film-transferred surface to transfer the film; a windup section for winding up the transfer tape after transfer; and a main body containing the plurality of film transfer sets, wherein the transfer heads of the film transfer sets are arranged at respective ends of the main body (see Figure 1).

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark A. Osele whose telephone number is 571-272-1235. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Fiorilla can be reached on 571-272-1187. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



MARK A. OSELE
PRIMARY EXAMINER